EHS 27
Performing an Effective Safety Walkaround
Nuclear Science Division

Environment, Health & Safety Division
Management
Training Program

Walkaround Problem

Course Objectives

Help you carry out walkaround responsibilities by:

- **Describing the components of an effective safety walkaround.**
- **Discussing planning and implementation**
- **Identifying methods and resources**
- **Reviewing some common unsafe acts and unsafe conditions**
- **Practicing some skills for walkarounds**

Requirement for Walkarounds

PUB 3000, Chapter 1.4.5 Continuous Improvement

The purpose of a safety walkaround is to observe work, inspect the workplace, and talk with workers and support staff about the safe performance of work. The focus should not be merely on deficiencies but also on building teamwork, mutual understanding, and respect between managers and those performing work. … Each division will publish a program for implementing safety walkarounds as a component of their Division ISM Plan.

Nuclear Science Division ISM Plan

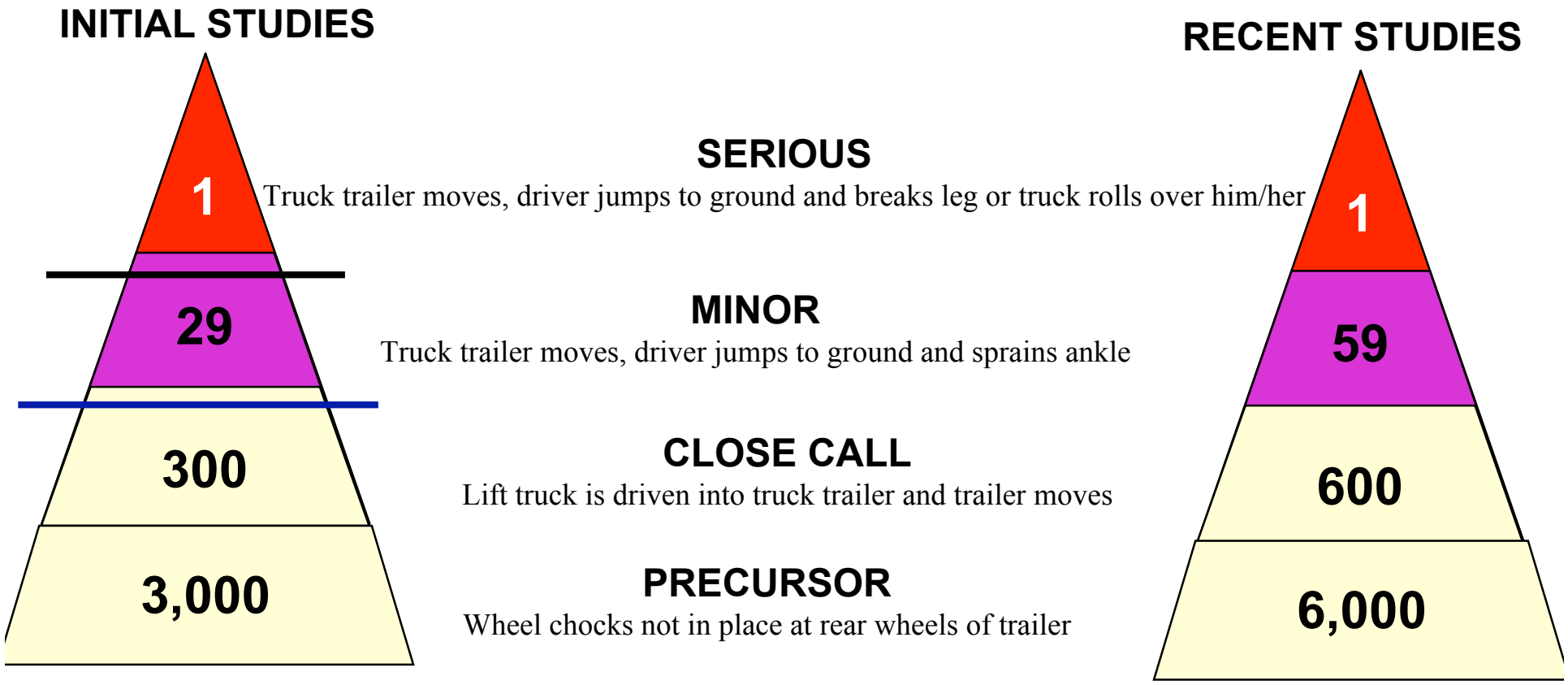
- **Labs are checked quarterly by responsible PI**
- **Offices are checked semi-annually by the supervisor of the person**
- **Division Director and Deputy perform random checks semi-annually**
- **Use NSD checklists – optional**
- **Turn in checklists to Safety Coordinator**
- **You can enter CATS if you want, or ask Safety Coordinator**

Five Steps of Safety Walkarounds

- **Walk the workplace:**
  - **Focus on positive and at-risk behaviors and unsafe conditions. Unsafe situations can emerge quickly so walkaround often.**
- **Communicate:**
  - **Good communications with employees will facilitate them reporting safety issues to you**
  - **Practice active listening**
  - **Listen more than you talk**
- **Know there is a problem:**
  - **Employees know their workplace best**
  - **EHS specialists can support you if needed**
- **Take action to correct the problem**
- **Follow-up and provide feedback**
  - **Feedback is best if soon, certain, and positive**

Safety Walkarounds Resolve Hazards Before Injuries Occur

- Initial studies (1930s) showed that for each disabling injury, there were on average 29 minor injuries and 300 close calls/no injury.
- Recent studies indicate that for each serious result there are on average 59 minor and 600 near-misses.



Planning for Walkaround Success Part 1

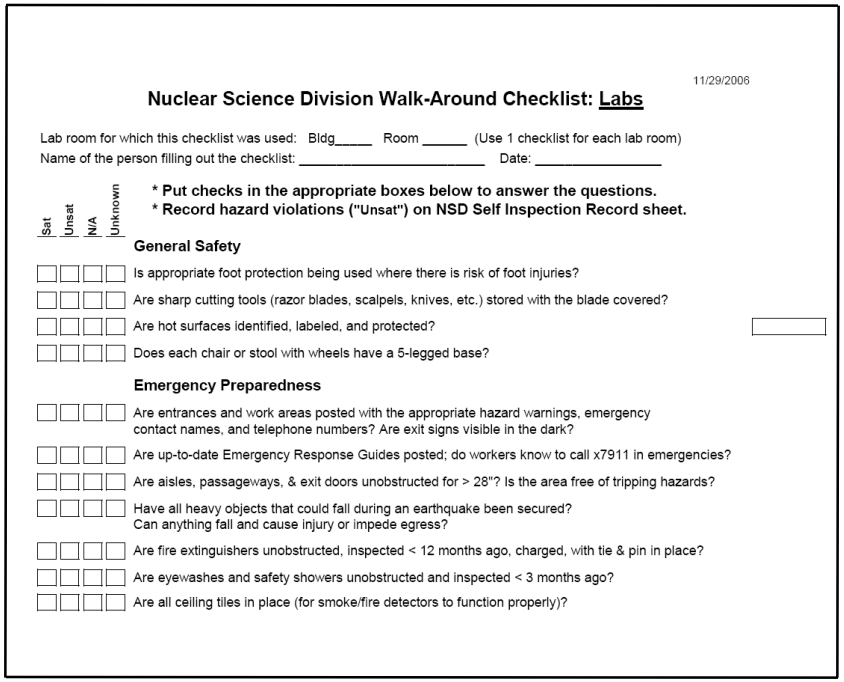
1. Develop and plan your walkaround program.
2. Decide the frequency for and schedule
3. Understand various formats available: Not one formula, adjust as needed – you decide:
   - — Observation, inspection, discussion or combination
   - — By yourself, with coworkers, with safety coordinator, etc.
4. Focus on work Behaviors and Conditions.

Planning for Walkaround Success Part 2

5. Identify and use checklists (tools)
6. Seek to understand “why” things are the way they are; what are the underlying reasons?
7. Utilize good communication skills: observe, listen, ask…
8. Follow up with employees and ensure issues are entered into CATS, and corrected
9. Focus on fixing the problem, not assigning blame.

Walkaround: Tools and Documentation

- Utilize:
  - Use NSD Checklist
- Forward completed checklist to your Division Safety Coordinator
- Enter deficiencies not corrected on the spot into CATS!



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Nuclear Science Division Walk-Around Checklist: Labs

Lab room for which this checklist was used: Bldg_____ Room _____ (Use 1 checklist for each lab room)
Name of the person filling out the checklist: _____ Date: _____

Sat | Unsat | N/A | Unknown

*** Put checks in the appropriate boxes below to answer the questions.**
*** Record hazard violations ("Unsat") on NSD Self Inspection Record sheet.**

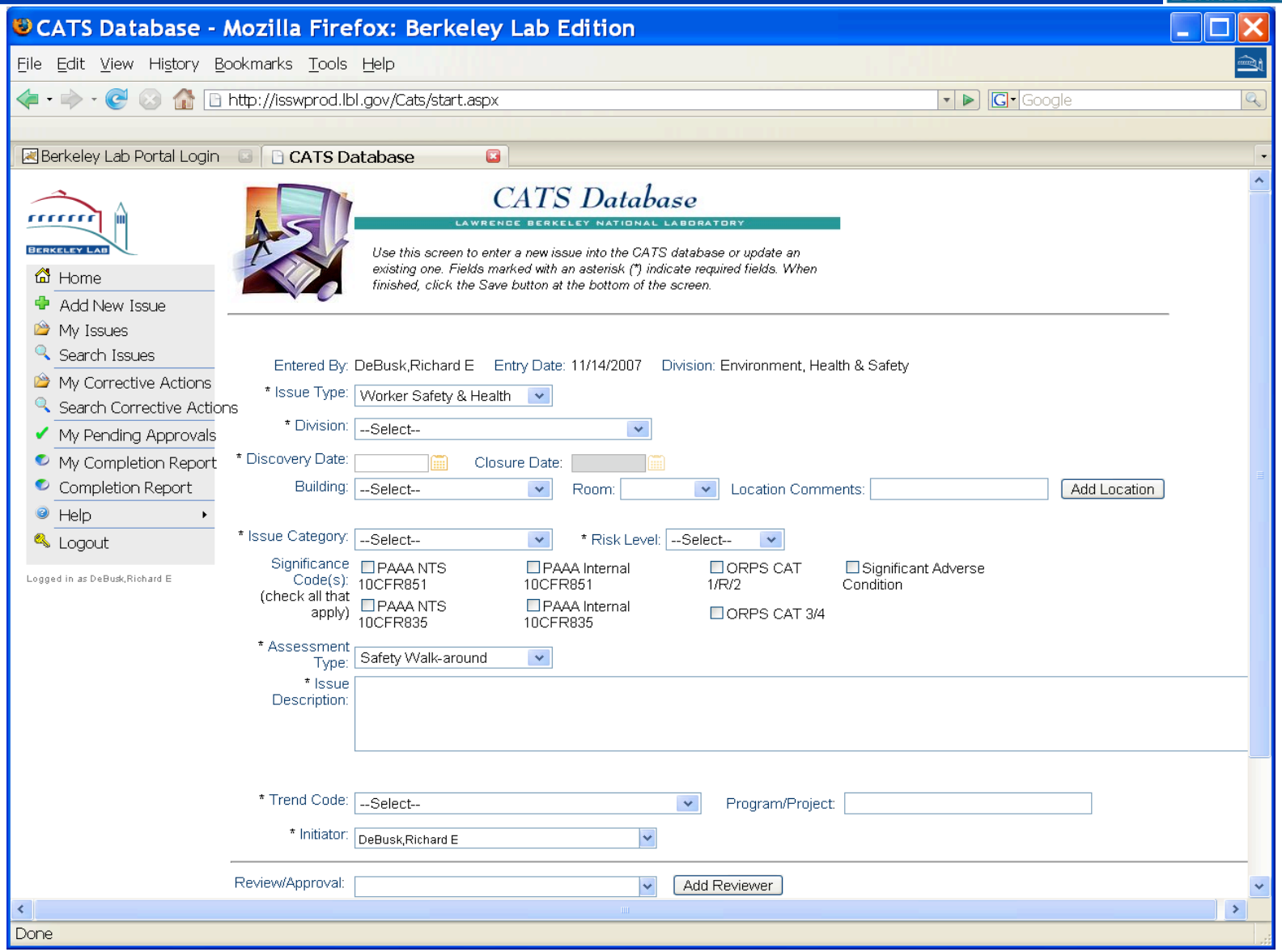
General Safety

- Is appropriate foot protection being used where there is risk of foot injuries?
- Are sharp cutting tools (razor blades, scalpels, knives, etc.) stored with the blade covered?
- Are hot surfaces identified, labeled, and protected?
- Does each chair or stool with wheels have a 5-legged base?

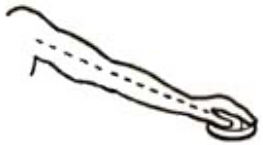
Emergency Preparedness

- Are entrances and work areas posted with the appropriate hazard warnings, emergency contact names, and telephone numbers? Are exit signs visible in the dark?
- Are up-to-date Emergency Response Guides posted; do workers know to call x7911 in emergencies?
- Are aisles, passageways, & exit doors unobstructed for > 28"? Is the area free of tripping hazards?
- Have all heavy objects that could fall during an earthquake been secured? Can anything fall and cause injury or impede egress?
- Are fire extinguishers unobstructed, inspected < 12 months ago, charged, with tie & pin in place?
- Are eyewashes and safety showers unobstructed and inspected < 3 months ago?
- Are all ceiling tiles in place (for smoke/fire detectors to function properly)?

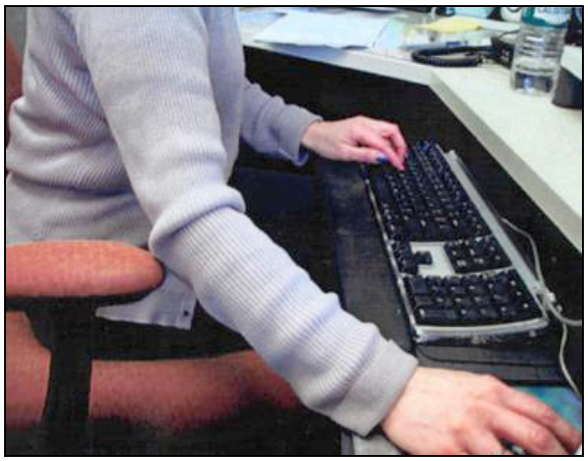
Walkaround Findings in CATS



Common Safety Issues - #1 Ergo



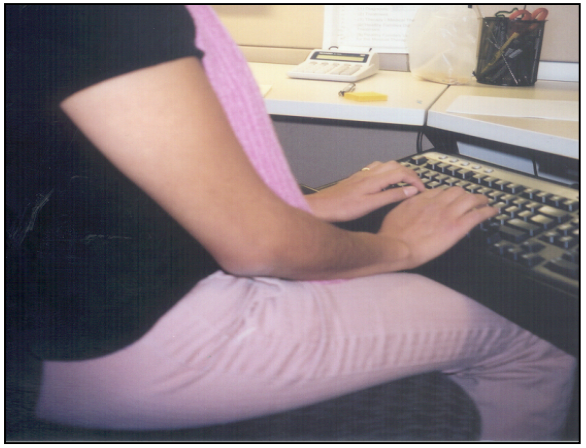
1. Mouse arm



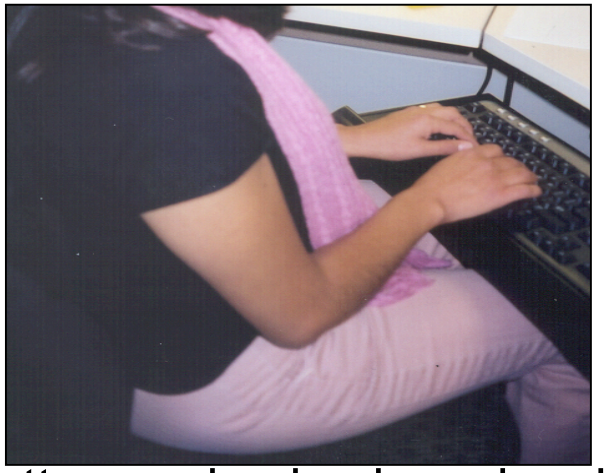
Bad – arm under stress

Better – mouse close to body

2. Bent wrist & palm planting



Bad – keyboard too low

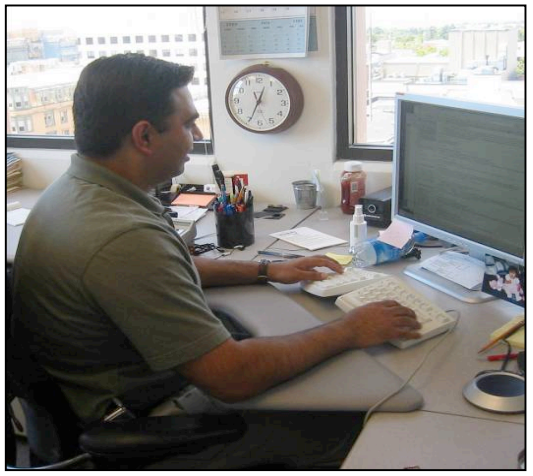


Better – raise keyboard, wrists neutral

Common Safety Issues - #1 Ergo

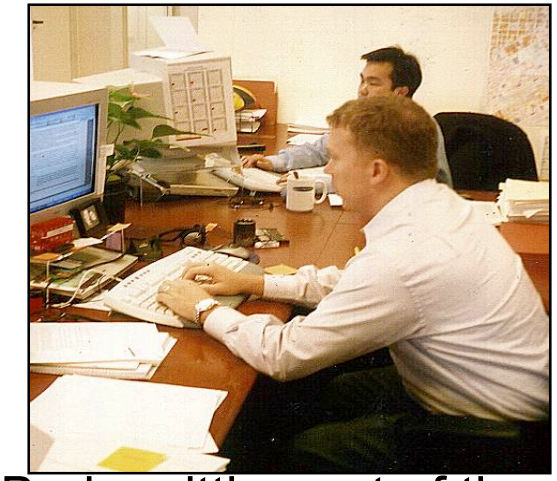
3. Unsupported Arm

Bad – arms in stress

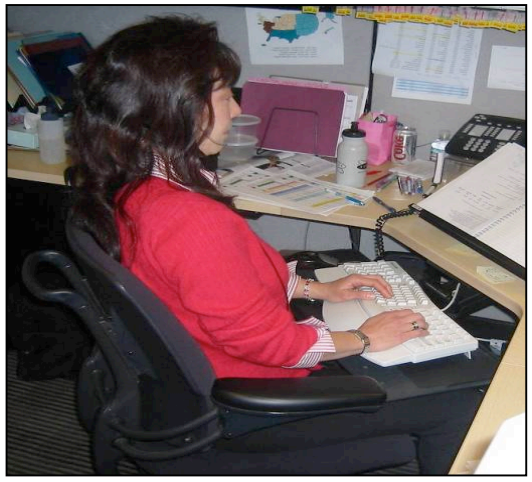


Better – arms supported

4. Bike riding posture

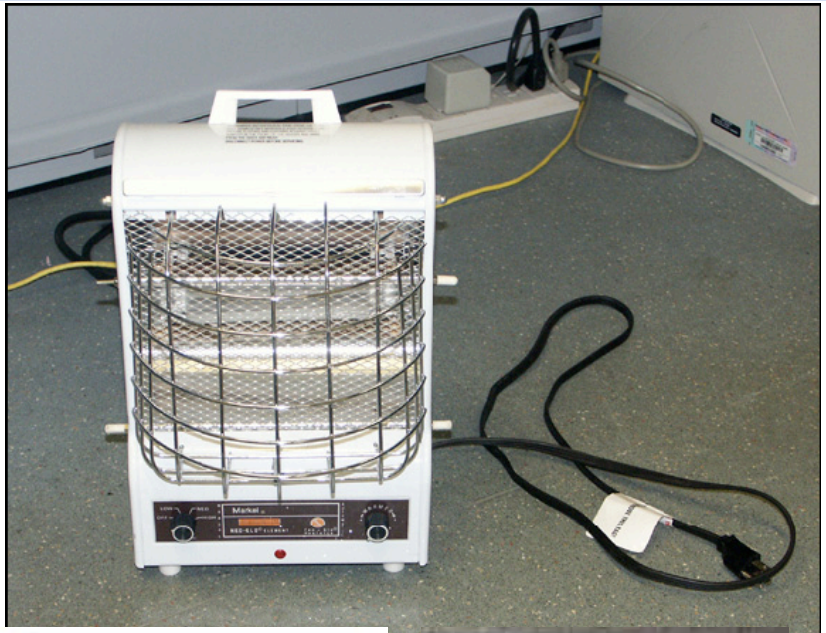


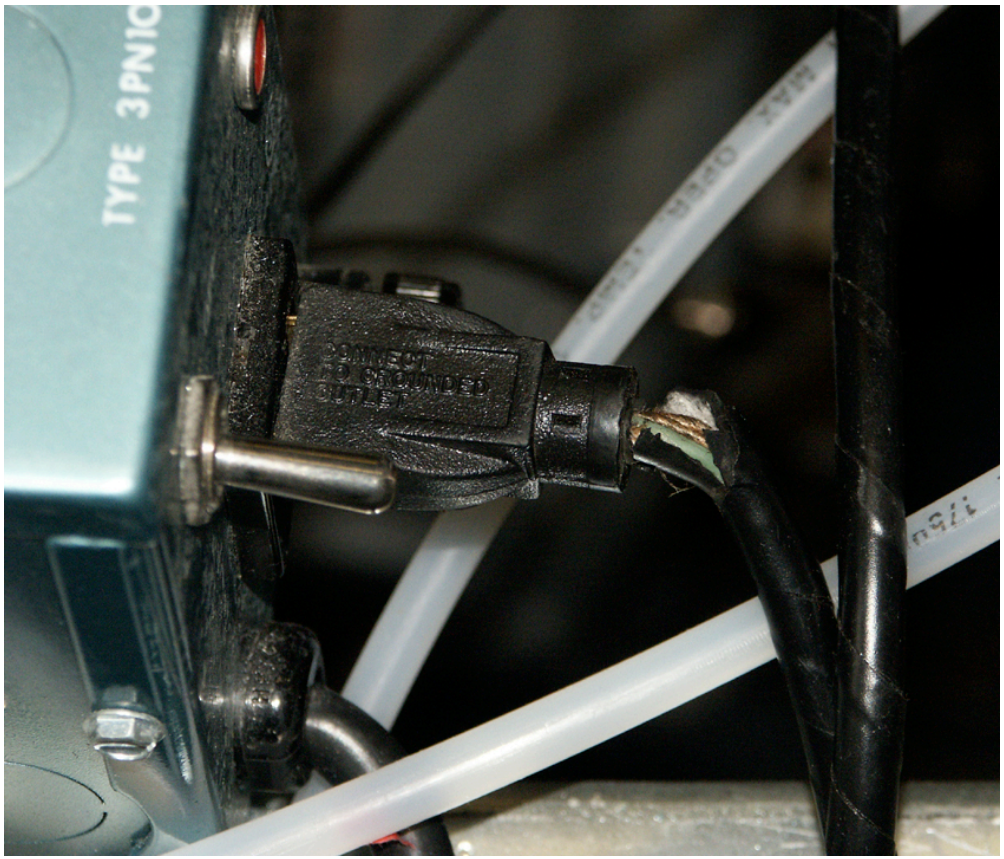
Bad - sitting out of the gate



Better - relaxed

Common Safety Issues – Electrical Safety

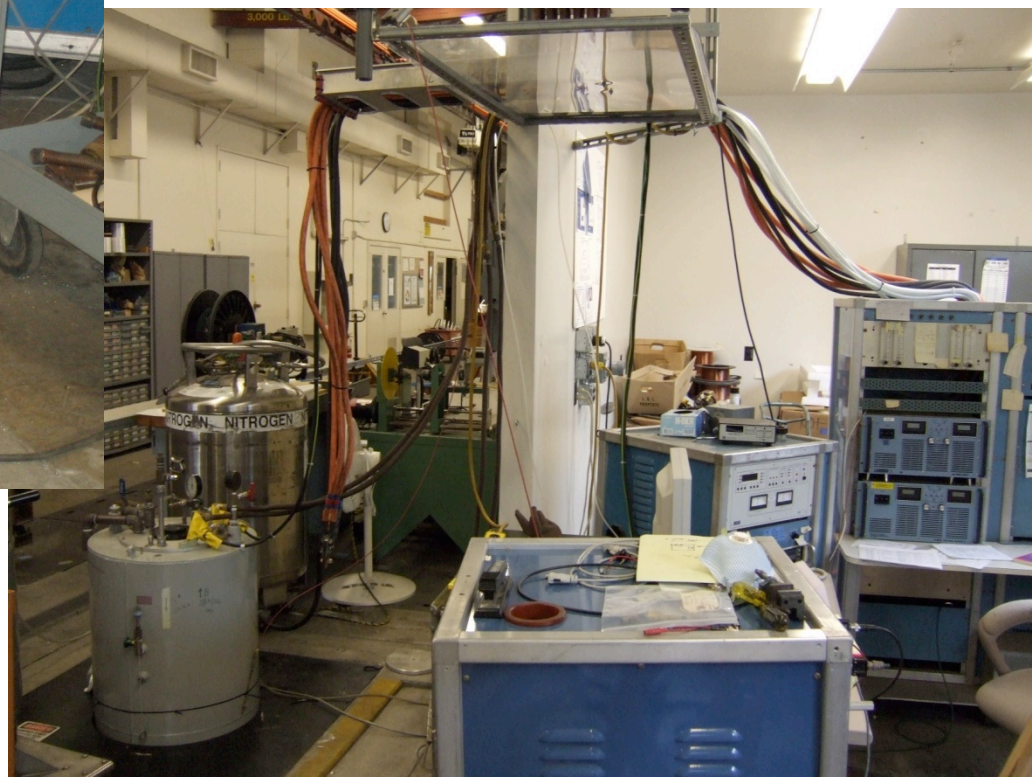




Common Safety Issues

Housekeeping

Before



After

Common Safety Issues

Machine Guarding

Before

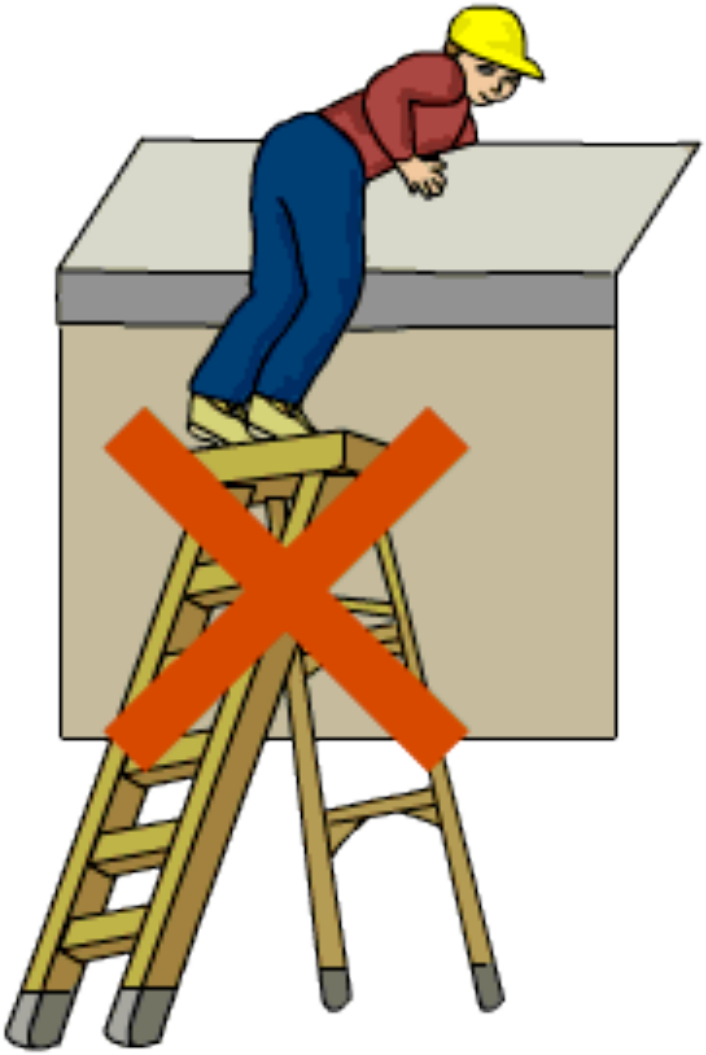
After

Common Safety Issues

Cryogenic Safety

Safety Shower and Emergency Eyewash

Common Safety Issues



Slips,
Trips,
Falls,
Ladder Safety